

THE  
TREATISE  
OF THE  
FIGURES

At the end of the Rules of Construc-  
tion in the Latin Grammar,  
Construed.

With every Example apply'd  
and fitted to his Rule, for the  
help of the weaker sort in the  
Grammar Schools.

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By *John Stockwood* sometime School-  
Master of *Tunbridge*.

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L O N D O N,

Printed by *Roger Norton*.

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THE  
TREATISE

OF THE  
FIGURES



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Unto the weaker Sort in the  
Grammar School.

**VV**E have a Proverb which doth say,  
It is as plain as Dunstable way;  
The which (if ever) holdeth here,  
Where, by construction, all so clear  
Is made, so easie and so plain;  
As whoſo will but take the pain,  
Theſe Figures well may underſtand,  
As every one doth come to hand.  
If ſluggiſh drones foreſlow their part,  
Spare not but let them feel the ſmart.

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1880-1881

and the year 1881

Common School

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## De of Figuris Figures.

**F**igura a figure est is forma a kind dicendi *Quid what*  
of speaking, novata made new aliqua arte *Figura a fi-*  
with some art. Cujus of the which hoc *gure fit is.*  
loco in this place trademus we will set  
forth duo genera two sorts tantum only,  
scilicet that is to say, Dictionis of a word & and  
Constructionis of Construction.

### Figurae Figures Dictionis of a word.

Figurae figures dictio-  
nis of a word sunt  
are sex six.

{ Prothesis.  
Aphæresis.  
Epenthesis  
Syncope.  
Paragoge.  
Apocope.

There are  
more, but  
these may  
suffice for  
young Bes-  
ginners.

Prothesis [*the figure Prothesis*] est is appositio  
the putting literæ of a letter, aut or syllabæ of a syl-  
lable ad unto principium the beginning dictionis of  
a word: ut as for example, Gnatus pro for natus a  
son, Tetuli pro for tuli I have born.

### The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these two examples in the  
word Gnatus the letter G is put unto the  
beginning of the word Gnatus, for natus.

In the second example in the Verb tetuli,  
the syllable te is put unto the beginning of  
the word tetuli for tuli.

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2. Aphæresis [*the figure*] Aphæresis est ablatio *is the taking away* literæ of a letter vel syllabæ or a syllable à principio *from the beginning* dictionis of a word: ut as for example, Ruit for eruit *he hath plucked up by the roots*, Temnere for contemnere *to despise*.

The applying of the examples to  
the rule.

*In the first of these two examples in the Verb (ruit) the Preposition (e) is taken from the beginning of the word ruit for eruit.*

*In the second example in the Verb temnere this syllable (con) is taken away from the beginning of the word, for contemnere.*

3. Epenthesis [*the figure*] Epenthesis est interpositio *is the putting between* literæ of a letter aut syllabæ or a syllable in medio *in the middle* dictionis of a word: ut as for example, Reliquias a remnant, Relligio Religion, addita l the letter l being added. Induperatorem for Imperatorem *an Emperor or Captain*.

The applying of the examples to  
the rule.

*In the first of these examples in the word Reliquia, the letter l in the middle of it is put in between: and likewise in the second example in the word Relligio, the letter l is put in between.*

*In the third example in the word Induperatorem for Imperatorem, the syllable du*

## OF FIGURES.

du is put between in the middle, and it is not set down *Induperatorem*, but *Induperatorem* (n) for (m) for a better sound sake, that is, *Euphoniæ gratiâ*, as they use to say.

Syncope [*the figure*] Syncope est *ablatio* the taking away *literæ* of a letter, *vel* or *syllabæ* of a syllable *è medio* from the middle *dictionis* of a word: ut as for example, *abiit* for *abivit* he went away, *petiit* for *petivit* he asked, *dixti* for *dixisti* thou hast said, *repositum* for *repositum* laid up, and in such like.

4.  
Syncope.

The applying of the example  
unto the rule.

*In the first of these examples in the Verb abiit for abivit, this letter (v) is taken away in the middle of the word.*

*In the second example in the Verb petiit for petivit, the letter (v) is likewise taken from the middle of the word.*

*In the third example in the Verb dixti for dixisti, the letters (i f) are taken from the middle of the word.*

*In the fourth example in the Participle repositum for repositum, the letter (i) is taken away from the middle of the word.*

Paragoge

## DE FIGURIS

5.  
Paragoge.

Paragoge [*the figure Paragoge*] est appositio *is the putting literæ of a letter, vel or syllabæ of a syllable ad finem to the end dictionis of a word: ut as for example, dicier pro for dici to be said.*

The applying of the example  
unto the rule.

*In this one example in the infinitive mood passive in the Verb dicier for dici, this syllable (er) is put unto the latter end of the word.*

6.  
Apocope.

Apocope [*the figure Apocope*] est ablatio *is the taking away literæ of a letter vel syllabæ or of a syllable à fine from the end dictionis of a word: ut as for example, peculi pro for peculii substance, dixtin' pro for dixtine hast thou said, ingeni pro for ingenii of wit.*

The applying of the examples unto  
the rule.

*In the first of these examples in the Noun substantive peculi for peculii, the last syllable (i) is taken away from the end of the word peculi.*

*In the second example in the Verb dixtin' for dixtine, the letter (e) is taken away from the word dixtine.*

*In the third example in the Noun substantive ingeni for ingenii, the last syllable (i) is taken away from the word ingenii.*

Figura



## OF FIGURES.

### Figuræ Constructionis *Figures of Construction.*

**S**UNT \* octo figuræ *there are eight figures con-* \*Principally  
structionis *of construction.* Appositio *Apposition,* those Names  
Evocatio *Evocation,* Syllepsis, Prolepsis, Zeugma, run not so  
Synthesis, Antiptosis, and Synecdoche. fitly in Eng-  
lish.

### Appositio, *Apposition.*

**A**ppositio [*the figure*] *Apposition est is continu-* Quid sit ap-  
ata a continued five immediata conjunctio or positio,  
an immediate joyning together duorum substantivo. what Appo-  
rum of two substantives ejusdem casus of the same sition is,  
case, quorum altero by one of the which alterum the \* Where  
other declaratur is declared: ut as for example, Word com-  
Flumen Rhenus *the River Rhine or Rhene.* eth between  
them.

The applying of the example unto  
the rule.

*In this example the two substantives  
Flumen Rhenus, the River Rhene, are  
joyned together without any word coming  
between them, and the one substantive Rhe-  
nus doth declare what River is meant by the  
other substantive Flumen.*

Appositio autem and [*this figure*] *Apposition po-* Some count  
test esse may be plurium substantivorum of more sub- Apposition  
stantives than two: ut as for example, Marcus Tul- to be no Fi-  
lius Cicero. gure at all.

*In this example these three substantives  
are joyned together.*

Interdum

## DE FIGURIS

An Excepti-  
on;

Interdum sometimes apud Authores in Authors substantiva the substantives ponuntur are put in diversis casibus in divers cases perinde in such sort quasi as if pertinerent they did appertain ad diversa unto divers things: ut as for example, Urbs Patavii the City of Padua apud Virgilium in Virgil: Urbs Antiochiæ the City of Antioch apud Ciceronem in Cicero.

The applying of the examples  
unto the rule.

*In these two examples, in the first, urbs Patavii, the latter substantive Patavii is put in the genitive case, whereas the former substantive urbs is the nominative case.*

*In the second example urbs Antiochiæ, the latter substantive Antiochiæ is the genitive case, whereas the first substantive urbs is the nominative case.*

A Note.

\* Which in  
the singular  
Number  
signifieth  
Multitude.

In Appositione in [this figure] Apposition substantiva the substantives non inveniuntur are not found to be semper always ejusdem generis all of one gender, aut numeri or number. Nam for quoties as often as alterum the one substantivorum of the substantives caret lacketh singulari numero the singular number, aut est, or is \* nomen collectivum a noun collective, possunt esse they may be diversorum numerorum of divers numbers: ut as for example, Urbs Athenæ the City of Athens.

The applying of the first example  
unto the rule.

*In this example the latter substantive Athenæ is the plural number, albeit the first substantive*



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*Substantive urbs be the singular number : because Athenæ doth lack the singular number, by the common rule. Hæc sunt feminei generis, numerique secundi, &c.*

*Ovid. In me turba ruunt luxuriosa proci. Proci ruunt turba luxuriosa being a riotous or wanton company ruunt rush in me upon me.*

The applying of the second example  
unto the rule.

*In this second example, proci the first substantive in construction, being the plural number, yet the latter substantive in construction, turba being a noun collective, is the singular number and of the feminine gender, though Proci be the masculine gender.*

*Virgil. Ignavum fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent. Subaudi apes the bees arcent à præsepibus drive from their hives fucos the drones pecus ignavum being a sluggish cattle.*

The applying of the third example  
unto the rule.

*In this third example the first substantive fucos is the plural number, albeit the second substantive pecus, being a noun collective, be the singular number.*

Triplici

# DE FIGURIS

## Triplici nomine fit Appositio.

Apposition  
made for 3  
respects.

Appositio [*this figure*] Apposition fit is made triplici respectu *in three respects*.

Causa for the cause restringendæ to restrain generalitatis a generality: ut as for example, Urbs Roma the City Rome. Animal equus, a living creature, an horse.

The applying of the examples  
unto the rule,

In the first of these two examples, urbs Roma, here is made an Apposition to restrain the general signification of this word urbs, which signifieth any City, to the proper City Rome.

In the second example, Animal equus a living creature, an Horse, the word animal, which signifieth generally any living creature, is restrained to the more special signifying of an horse.

Causa for the cause tollendæ of taking away æquivocationis of equivocation or double meaning: ut as for example, Taurus a mountain of Asia, Lupus a fish.

The applying of the examples  
unto the rule.

In the first of these examples for the taking away of all doubtful significations, this word Taurus, which signifieth sundry things

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things else, is meant of a Mountain in Asia.

In the second example, *Lupus Piscis*, the word *Lupus*, which hath other significations, is here spoken of a fish called a Pike or Pikerel.

Et ad attribuendum to attribute proprietatem [an especial] property to any thing: ut as for example, *Erasmus vir exactissimū judicii*, Erasmus a man of most exact [or perfect] judgment.

The applying of the first example.

In this first example these words *vir exactissimi judicii* are added to *Erasmus*, to signifie this proper quality in him.

*Nereus adolescens insigni forma*, Nereus a man of singular beauty.

The applying of the second example.

In this second example these words *adolescens insigni forma* are added to *Nereus*, to note this singular gift in him.

*Timotheus homo incredibili fortuna*, Timothy a man of incredible fortune.

The applying of the third example.

In this third example these words *homo incredibili fortuna* are added to signifie this rare property in him.

Evocati-

# DE FIGURIS

## Evocatio Evocation.

Some learned Men do think this also to be no Figure, and that upon good reason.

**C**UM when as prima the first vel secunda persona or the second person, immediately immediately [or without any thing coming between] evocat causeth out ad se unto itself tertiam the third person, ambæ both of them fiunt are made primæ of the first vel secunda personæ or the second person: ut as for example, Ego pauper I being poor laboro do work, Tu dives thou being rich ludis dost play.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these examples ego the first person joyned immediately with the word pauper of the third person, maketh the same also to be in this conjunction the first person.

In the second example, tu the second person joyned immediately with the word dives of the third person, causeth the same also in this conjunction to be of the second person.

What the figure Evocation is.

Ergo therefore Evocatio [the figure] Evocation est is immediata reductio an immediate reduction or bringing back tertie personæ of the third person ad primam to the first vel secundam or the second person.

Verò but observandum est you must mark verbum that the verb semper convenire always agreeth cum personæ evocante with the person calling forth: ut as for Example, Ego pauper laboro I being poor do labour, Tu dives laudis thou being rich dost play.

The



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The applying of the examples.

*In this first example the Verb laboro agreeth with Ego the person calling forth (in number and person) that is to say, is the singular number and the first person, like as Ego is.*

*And in the second example the Verb ludis agreeth with tu the person calling forth, that is to say, is the singular number and second person, like as Tu is.*

Four things required in the figure Evocation.

Nam for in Evocatione in the figure Evocation quatuor four things sunt are notanda to be noted. 3.  
 Persona evocans the person calling forth, quæ the No Conjun- 4.  
 which semper est always is prima the first vel or section in E-  
 cunda the second person: Evocata the person called vocation.  
 forth, quæ the which semper est always is tertia the  
 third person. Verbum the verb quod the which sem-  
 per always est is primæ of the first, vel secundæ per-  
 sonæ or the second person, & an. l. absentia the absence  
 conjunctionis of a conjunction.

In what cases the person calling forth and the person called forth may be of divers numbers.

In Evocatione in the figure Evocation persona the person evocans calling forth & evocata and the person called forth aliquando sometimes sunt are diversorum numerorum of divers numbers: utpote as namely, vel  
 either cum when as persona evocata the person called forth caret lacketh numero singulari the singular num-  
 ber:

B

ber:

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2. *ber* : ut as for example, *Ego I tuæ deliciae thy delight or darling veniam will come isthuc thither*. Aut or cum when as est it is. *Novum collectivum a noun collective* : ut as for example, *Magna pars a great part of us studiosorum studentis quærimus do seek amenities pleasures*. Hic here subauditur is understood [nos] this word nos we. Aut or denique finally cum when as est it is *Nomen distributivum a noun distributive* : ut as for example, *uterque both of us læsi sumus are hurt in magnis rebus in great matters, nos [th's word nos] subintelligitur is understood*.
- 3.

*In this former annotation there are three examples.*

The applying of the first example  
unto the rule.

*In the first example, Ego tuæ deliciae isthuc veniam, the word deliciae being the person called forth, because it lacketh usually the singular number, is put in the plural number, although Ego, the person calling forth, be the singular number, according unto this first caution.*

The applying of the second example  
unto the rule.

*In the second example, Magna pars studiosorum amœnitates quærimus: the word pars, the person called forth, and this word nos, the person calling forth are divers numbers, namely, pars the singular number, being a Noun collective, and nos*



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plural number, according unto this second caution.

The applying of the third example  
unto the rule.

In the third example, In magnis laesi rebus uterque sumus: nos, this word nos, which is understood, and the word uterque being the person called forth, are of divers numbers, namely nos the plural number, and uterque the singular number being a Noun distributive, according to this third caution.

### Two sorts of Evocation.

Evocatio [this figure] Evocation autem also est duplex is of two sorts: explicita expressed ubi where tam as well persona evocans the person calling forth quam as evocata the person called forth, exprimitur is expressly set down: Et and implicita unexpressed or understood, ubi where persona evocans the person calling forth intelligitur is understood and not expressed: ut as for example, Sum I am pius Aeneas godly Aeneas; where, in the Latin, Ego, the person calling forth, is understood. Populus we the people superamur are overcome ab uno by one; where in the Latin, Nos the person calling forth is understood and not expressed.

1.

2.

There are no examples set down of the first sort of Evocation but only of the second

### Syllepsis, Syllepsis.

Syllepsis [the figure] Syllepsis, seu conceptio or conception, est is comprehensio a comprehension or conceiving or containing indignioris of the unworthier ab digniore under the worthier, a σύν con, derived of the Greek Preposition σύν, which is as much as the

Syllepsis. Whence the word Syllepsis is derived.

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*Preposition con in Latin, which signifieth [together] and of the verb λήβω, signifying sumo in Latin, and in English [I take;] as much as to say a taking together. But in this derivation and composition the letter v in the Preposition σύν for a good sounds sake is turn'd into λ, as λήψις for σύλληψις.*

Conception is two fold.

*Conceptio conception autem also est is duplex of two sorts, scilicet namely, personarum of persons, quoties as often as persona a person concipitur is conceived cum persona with a person: & and Generum of Genders, quoties as often as genus indignius the unworthier gender concipitur is conceived cum genere digniore with the worthier gender: Cujus rei declarandæ gratiâ for the declaring of which things sake observabis you shall mark hæc these things quæ the which sequuntur do follow.*

A direction for the making more plain  
of that which was said before.

*Copulatum a word coupled per conjunctionem by the conjunction Et and, nec neither, neque neither, & cum and this preposition [cum] acceptum taken pro & for the conjunction [&] and, est pluralis numeri is the plural number, ac and proinde therefore verbum the verb, aut adjectivum or the adjective, aut relativum or the relative, exigit requireth plurale the plural number. Quod quidem verbum which verb indeel aut adjectivum or adjective, aut relativum or relative quadrabit shall agree in genere in gender & persona and in person, cum supposita with that which is put with it, \* ac substantivo and with the substantive digniore that is more worthy; ut as for example. Quid tu & soror facitis? Why dost not thou and thy sister do it?*

\* Nomina-  
tive case

*Ego & mater miseri sumus, I and my mother are  
in misery.*

Tu

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Tu & uxor qui adfuistis, testes estote, *Thou and thy wife which were present, be ye witnesses.*

*Here are three examples.*

The applying of the first example  
unto the Rule.

*In the first example, quin tu & soror facitis? the two substantives tu and soror coupled together by this Conjunction & and, are the plural number in worth and value, because words coupled together by a Conjunction are equal to the plural number; and therefore require a Verb of the plural number, as this Verb facitis in this sentence is, the which Verb in person agreeth with the Nominative case tu, which is the second person, and therefore more worthy than the third person soror.*

The applying of the second example  
unto the Rule.

*In the second example, ego & mater miseri sumus, the two substantives ego and mater coupled together by the Conjunction & and, are equal unto the plural number, and therefore do make the Verb sumus to be of the plural number, as also the adjective miseri to be the like, which Verb sumus agreeth with the nominative case ego in person, being of the first person, as the same is.*

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The applying of the third example  
unto the Rule.

*In the third example, Tu & uxor qui adfuiſtis teſtes eſtote, the two nominative caſes tu and uxor coupled by the Conjunction & and, are equivalent or of like value with the plural number, and do cauſe the two Verbs, adfuiſtis and eſtote, to be of the plural number, as alſo the Relative qui to be the like, the which Verbs agree in perſon with the nominative caſe tu being the ſecond perſon, as they alſo are.*

Conceptio personarum, Conception  
of persons.

The worthi-  
neſs and un-  
worthineſs  
here ſpoken  
of, is not of  
birth or  
place, but  
of conſtru-  
ction or  
conſtruing.

*Enim for prima perſona the firſt perſon eſt dignior is more worthy quam ſecunda than the ſecond, aut ter-  
tia or the third: & ſecunda and the ſecond [perſon]  
dignior is more worthy quam tertia than the third:  
ut as for example, Ego & pater ſumus in tuto. Ego  
& pater I and my Father ſumus are in tuto in ſafety.*

*Tu atque frater eſtis in periculo. Tu thou atque  
frater and thy brother eſtis are in periculo in danger.*

*Neque ego, neque tu ſapimus. Neque ego  
neither I, neque tu nor thou ſapimus are wiſe.*

*Virgil.—Divellimur inde Iphitus & Pelias me-  
cum. Divellimur we are hawled inde hence, Iphitus  
Iphitus & Pelias and Pelias mecum and my ſelf.*

*Idem the ſame Virgil. Rhemo cum fratre Quirinus  
jura dabant. Quirinus Romulus cum fratre and his  
brother Rhemo Rhemus jura dabant did. make laws.*

*Here*



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*Here are five examples.*

The applying of the first example  
unto the rule.

*In the first example, Ego & pater sumus in tuto, in the two nominative cases Ego and pater, Ego the first nominative case being of the first person is more worthy than pater the third person, and therefore the Verb sumus agreeth with the first nominative case ego in person, being of the first person, as ego is, according to the rule.*

The applying of the second example  
unto the rule.

*In the second example, Tu atq; frater estis in periculo, the two nominative cases tu and frater, the first nominative case tu, being the second person is the more worthy person than the latter nominative case frater the third person, and therefore the Verb estis agreeth with tu in person, that is to say, is the second person, as it is, according to the rule.*

The applying of the third example  
unto the Rule.

*In the third example, Neq; ego; neq; tu sapimus, the two nominative cases ego and*

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*tu coupled by the Conjunction neque, the first being the first person, namely ego, and the second, namely tu, being the second person, the Verb sapimus agreeth with ego, the which is the more worthy person, that is, is the first person, as the nominative case ego is, according to the rule.*

The applying of the fourth example  
unto the rule.

*In the fourth example, Divellimur inde Iphitus & Pelias mecum, the Verb divellimur agreeth in person with mecum, the which pronoun me joyned with the Preposition cum, taken for the conjunction &, is the first person, and therefore more worthy than Iphitus and Pelias both of the third person, causeth the Verb sapimus to be of the first person, according to the rule.*

The applying of the fifth example  
to the rule.

*In the fifth example, Quirinus cum fratre Rhemo jura dabant. Rhemo joyned with cum the Preposition taken for the Conjunction &, causeth the Verb to be of the plural number, the which also agreeth in person with them both, that is to say, is the third person, as Quirinus and Rhemo are, according to the rule.*

Tamen



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Tamen yet notwithstanding [cum] the Preposition *A note,*  
 cum with, taken for the conjunction & and in such *Cum the*  
 kind of speaking as before, magis tamen rather loveth *preposition*  
 verbum singulare a verb of the singular number: as *taken for the*  
 for example, Tu quid ego & populus mecum desi- *Conjunction*  
 deret audi. Tu audi hear thou quid populus what *& coupling*  
 the people mecum and I desideret doth desire. *words toge-*  
*ther, will*  
*rather have*  
*a verb sin-*  
*gular.*

The applying of the example  
unto the rule.

*In this example the Verb desideret is ra-*  
*ther the singular than the plural number, as*  
*in such other like kind of speakings the Verb*  
*singular is more usual.*

Conceptio Generum, the Conception  
of Genders.

Etiam also genus masculinum the masculine gender  
 dignius is more worthy quam than foemininum  
 the feminine aut neutrum or the neuter gender, &  
 foemininum and the feminine gender dignius [is] more  
 worthy quam than neutrum the neuter gender: ut as  
 for example, Rex & Regina beati. Rex the King  
 and Regina the Queen beati are blessed.

Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati.  
 Chalybs steel & aurum and gold sunt probati are  
 in fornace in the furnace.

Hinc per vim leges & plebiscita coactae. Hinc  
 upon leges laws & plebiscita and ordinances of  
 the people coactae [are enforced] per vim by violence.

The applying of the first example  
unto the Rule.

*In the first of these three examples, Rex*  
*Regina beati, the Participle adjective*  
*beati*

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*beati referred unto these two substantives Rex and Regina coupled with a conjunction, agreeth in gender with the first substantive Rex, the masculine gender which is the more worthy gender than the feminine Regina, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as Rex is, according to the rule.*

The applying of the second example  
unto the rule.

*In the second example, Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati, the adjective probati referred unto these two substantives Chalybs and aurum, coupled with a Conjunction, agreeth with the first substantive Chalybs the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than aurum the neuter gender, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as Chalybs is, according to the rule.*

The applying of the third example  
unto the rule.

*In the third example, Hinc leges & plebiscita per vim coacta, the Participle adjective coacta referr'd to these two substantives leges & plebiscita, agreeth with the first substantive leges the feminine gender which is the more worthy gender than plebiscita the neuter gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as leges is, according to the rule.*

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At but cum when as substantivum the substantive Exceptio,  
 significat doth signify res inanimata things without life An excepti-  
 adjectivum the adjective vel relativum or the relative on.  
 usitatus more usually ponitur is put in neutro genere  
 in the neuter gender: ut Virgilius as Virgil writeth.

Cum when fregisti thou breakest arcum the bow & Examples,  
 calamos and the arrows Daphnidis of Daphnis, quæ 1.  
 tu which thou perverse Menalca wayward Menalcas.

Et cum and when as vidisti thou sawest them do- 2.  
 nata given puero to the boy dolebat it grieved thee.

Silust. Ira anger & and ægritudo grief permi- 3.  
 sta sunt are mingled.

Idem the same. Bella civilia civil wars, cædes 4.  
 murders, & discordia civilis and civil discord fue-  
 rant grata were pleasing huic unto him.

Virga tua thy rod & baculus tuus and thy staff, 5.  
 ipsa the same me consolata sunt have comforted me.

The applying of the first example  
 unto this exception.

In this exception are five examples, in the  
 first of the which, Cum Daphnidis arcum  
 fregisti & calamos, quæ tu perverse Me-  
 nalca, the Relative quæ referred unto these  
 two Antecedents arcum and calamos, both  
 signifying things without life, is put in the  
 neuter Gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the second example  
 unto this exception.

In the second example, Cum vidisti pue-  
 ronata, dolebat, The Participle adjective  
 onata referred unto these two substantives  
 arcum

## DE FIGURIS

arcum and calamos understood, and both of them signifying things without life (as in the former example) is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the third example unto this exception.

*In the third example, Ira & ægritudo permista sunt, the participle adjective permista referred unto these two substantives ira and ægritudo, both of them signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender according to this exception.*

The applying of the fourth example unto this exception.

*In the fourth example; Huic bella civilia, cades & discordia civilis, grata fuerunt, the noun adjective grata referred to these three substantives, bella, cades, discordia, all of them signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.*

The applying of the fifth example unto this exception.

*In the fifth example, the Pronoun adjective ipsa being referred to these two substantives virga and baculus, both signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.*

Port



## OF FIGURES.

Porro moreover *conceptio conception* alias *sometime* *Conception*  
*est directa is direct*, nempe *to wit*, cum *when as* con- *two fold.*  
*cipiens the word conceiving*, id est *that is to say*, dignius *1.*  
*the more worthy*; & *conceptum* and the word *concei-* *Direct.*  
*ved*, id est *that is*, indignius *the more unworthy*, co-  
*culantur* are coupled per by & the conjunction & and,  
*vel or* atque the conjunction atque and, *vel or* que the  
*conjunction* que and: alias *sometime indirecta [is is]*  
*indirect* cum *when as* copulantur *they are coupled* per  
*cum by* the preposition cum [taken for &]: ut as for *2.*  
*example*, Ego cum fratre sumus candidi, I and my *Indirect.*  
*brother* are white: ubi *where* utraque *conceptio* \* *both* \* *Of person*  
*conceptions* est is *indirecta indirect.* *and genders.*

Est etiam there is also *quædam* *conceptio* a certain *A certain*  
*conception* *Generum* of *Genders* *implicita unexpressed* *conception*  
*[or not plainly set down]* nempe *namely* quando *when* *not expressly*  
*nec* genus *neither* the gender *concipiens* *conceiving* *set down.*  
*nec* genus *nor* the gender *conceptum* *conceived* *expli-*  
*cantur* are expressed: sed *but* loquimur *we speak* de  
*mare* of the male atq; and *foemina* of the female, ac as  
*de solo* *mare* of the male alone, ut si as if dicerem I should  
*ut* uterque *both* of them est *formosus* is beautiful, lo-  
*quens* speaking de *sponso* of the bridegroom & *sponsa*  
*and* of the bride. Sic Ovidius so Ovid [speaketh] Im-  
*plexi* laqueis *nudus* uterque *jacet* Uterque *both* of  
*them* *jacet* *nudus* lieth naked *impliciti* intangled la-  
*queis* in snares, or in a net, loquens speaking de *Marte*  
*of Mars* & *Venere* and *Venus* *implicitis* intangled or  
*caught* reti in a net à *Vulcano* by *Vulcan.* *The mean-*  
*ing shewed*  
*of the word*  
*Uterque.*

### Prolepsis [the figure] Prolepsis.

Prolepsis seu or *præsumptio* a *foretaking*, est is *Prolepsis*  
*quædam* *summaria* *pronunciatio* a certain *sum-* *What it is*  
*mary [or short]* *utterance* rerum of things. Fit autem  
*and it falleth out*, or is quum *when as* *congregatio* the  
*congregation* sive totum or the whole *cohæret* agreeeth  
*apte*

## DE FIGURIS

2. *Et and implicita unexpressed, in qua in t'e which*  
*Unexpressed. aliquid something tacetur is not expressed: ut as for*  
*example, Ovidius Ovid [saith].*

*Alter in alterius jactantes lumina vultus,*  
*Quærebant taciti noster ubi esset amor.*

*Alter the one jactantes casting lumina his eyes in*  
*vultus on the face alterius on the other, taciti hold-*  
*ing his peace quærebant did seek ubi where noster*  
*amor our love esset shou'd be.*

*Deest there lacketh [in this example] altera partium*  
*one of the parts cum determinatione with the determi-*  
*nation, videlicet that is to say, & alter in alterius.*

The second example, and the same  
 applied.

*Et and again. Alter the one portate carry onera*  
*the burdens alterius of the other. Ubi where deest*  
*there lacketh vos the word vos ye: Et and altera pars*  
*the other part cum determinatione with the determi-*  
*nation, videlicet namely, Et alter alterius.*

The third example, and the same  
 applied.

The example applied.

*Terent. Curemus æquam uterque partem. Cu-*  
*remus uterque let both of us care for æquam partem*  
*his part alike.*

*Hic here [nos] this word nos we totum being the*  
*whole subintelligitur is understod, & partes and the*  
*parts alter & alter, includuntur are included in di-*  
*tributivo in the noun distributive uterque.*

*Diomedes.*

*Diomedes the Grammarian Diomedes dicit saith,*  
*Prolepsis that [the figure Prolepsis] esse is quod is*  
*often a id that quod the which gestum est was done*  
*posterius last describi nus we describe ante before: ut*  
*as Virgilius Virgil writeth,—Lavinaq; venit littora;*  
*venit he came littora Lavina unto the shores of Lavi-*

*nam;*



## OF FIGURES.

*num. Lavinium enim for the City Lavinium nondum erat was not yet built, quum Aeneas whenas & Aeneas venit came in Italiam into Italy.*

Whereof Prolepsis hath his name, or is derived or compounded.

*Verò Prolepsis and [the figure] Prolepsis dicitur hath his name à ωε of the Greek Preposition ωε quod est which signifieth ante (in Latin) before & and λήβω (the Greek Verb λήβω) I take.*

**Zeugma (the figure) Zeugma.**  
What the figure Zeugma is.

**Z**eugma [the figure] Zeugma est reductio is the reducing or bringing back unius verbi of one Verb, vel adjectivi or adjective ad diversa \* supposita \* By suppo-  
unto divers words set under them, respondentis answer- sita are  
ring [that is agreeing] viciniori unto the nearer; ad u- meant nomi-  
num quidem unto the one indeed expresse expressly, ad native cases  
alterum verò but unto the other. per supplementum or substan-  
by understanding: ut as for example, Cicero. Nihil te tives.  
nocturnum præsidium palatii? nihil urbis vigiliæ? The Exam-  
nihil timor populi? nihil concursus bonorum om- ple.  
nium? nihil hic munitissimus habendi Senatus lo-  
cus? nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt?

*Did the night guarding of the Palace nothing move thee? did the watching of the City nothing move thee? did the fear of the people nothing move thee? did the running together of all good men nothing move thee? did this most strong place of holding the Senate nothing move thee? did the face and countenance of these nothing move thee?*

I have Englished the whole sentence together, which otherwise could not conveniently be done severally, because of the interrogation.

C

The

## DE FIGURIS

### The shewing of the use of this Example.

Hic *here* verbum moverunt [for so I think it ought to be supplied] the Verb moverunt [in this example] expressè reducitur is expressly reduced ad ora vultusq; [the nominative case] ora vultusq; [the nearer unto it] at ad cætera but to the rest per supplementum understanding. Subintelligendum est enim for there must be understood præsidium movit, vigiliæ moverunt, timor populi movit, bonorum concursus movit, habendi Senatus locus movit.

### An Exception.

Attamen yet notwithstanding quando when as comparatio there is a comparison vel similitudo or similitude, verbum the Verb vel adjectivum or the adjective convenit agreeth cum remotiore with the [nominative case or substantive] farthest off: ut as for example, Ego melius quam tu scribo. Ego scribo write melius better quam tu than thou.

Ego sicut foenum arui. Ego I arui have withered sicut foenum like unto Hay.

Hoc ille ita prudenter atque ego fecisset. Ille fecisset hoc would have done this ita prudenter wisely atque ego as I.

In the first of these three Examples, Verb Scribo agreeth with the nominative case ego further off from it in the Latine than the nominative case tu, as is required in this exception, because there is a comparison.

## O F F I G U R E S.

*In the second Example, the Verb Arui agreeth with ego the nominative case, in the Latin further off than scœnum, because there is a similitude.*

*In the third Example, the Verb fecisset agreeth with the nominative case ille, placed in the Latin further off than ego, according to the exception, because there is a comparison.*

### The second exception.

*Item also per Nisi by the [conjunction] Nisi saving or except: ut Terentius as Terence [writeth] Talein filium nulla nisi tu pareret: Nulla [muller] no woman nisi tu saving thou pareret could bring forth talein filium such a Son.*

*Here the Verb pareret agreeth with mulier understood, being the nominative case further off, because the speech is uttered by the Conjunction nisi, according to this exception.*

*Licet albeit Poetæ the Poets interdum sometimes soleant are wont loqui to speak aliter otherwise: ut as for example, Ovid. Quid nisi secretæ læserunt Phyllida sylvæ? Quid what nisi save secretæ tylvæ the secret woods læserunt have hurt Phyllida Phyllis.*

*Here the Verb agreeth with sylvæ the nearer nominative case.*

# DE FIGURIS

## A Caution.

De quibus of *the* which *supra* before dictum est hath been spoken in concordantia in the concordance Verbi of the Verb & nominativi and the nominative case: ut as for example, Cicero (*speaketh*) Quare ut arbitror prius hinc te nos, quam istuc tu nos videbis.

Quare *wherefore* ut as arbitror I suppose nos we [subaudi videbimus understand the verb videbimus shall see] te thee hinc here prius sooner quam than tu videbis thou shalt see nos us istuc there.

The example applyed.

Here the Verb videbis agreeth with tu the nearer nominative case, and not with nos the further off nominative case, as this caution telleth us.

1.  
Zeugma  
triplex.  
Zeugma  
threefold.

Zeugma [*the figure*] Zeugma fit is made tribus modis three ways.

In persona in person: ut as for example, Ego & tu studes. Ego & tu I and thou studes dost study.

1.  
In person.

The example applyed.

In this example the Verb studes agreeth with the nominative case tu in person.

2.  
In gender.

In genere in gender: ut as for example, Maritus & uxor est irata. Maritus the Husband & uxor and the Wife est is irata angry.

The example applyed.

In this example irata the Participle adiective agreeth with the substantive Uxor in gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as the word uxor the nearer substantive is.



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In numero in number: ut as for example, hic illius arma, hic currus fuit. Hic here illius arma her armour [subaudi fuere understand the verb fuere were,] hic here illius currus her Coach fuit was.

The examples applied.

*In this example the Verb fuit agreeth in number with the nominative case currus.*

Aliquando sometime Verbum the Verb vel adjectivum or the adjective ponitur is placed in principio in the beginning & tum and then vocatur it is called Protozeugma: ut as for example, Dormio ego & tu. Dormio ego I sleep, & tu and thou.

Protozeugma.

Quandoq; sometimes in medio in the middle, vocaturq; and it is called Meszeugma: ut as for example, Ego dormio & tu: Ego dormio I sleep, & tu and thou.

Meszeugma.

Quandoq; som times in fine in the end, & vocatur and it is called Hypozeugma: ut as for example, Ego & tu dormis, Ego I & tu and thou dormis sleep.

Hypozeugma.

Four things in the figure Zeugma required.

Requiruntur autem and there are required quatuor four things in Zeugmate in [the figure] Zeugma.

Duo substantiva two substantives: ut as for example, Rex & Regina the King and Queen.

1.

Conjunctio a conjunction, quæ the which esse potest may be vel either copulativa copulative, vel disjunctiva or disjunctive, vel etiam or also expletiva expletive: ut as, & and, vel either, &c.

2.

Verbum a verb, vel adjectivum or an adjective; ut as for example, irata est was angry.

3.

Et and quod verbum the which verb, vel adjectivum or adjective respondeat must agree with vicini supposito the nearer word put under it, either nominative case or substantive.

4.



# DE FIGURIS

## Zeugma by Adverbs.

Fit quoque *there is also* quoddam genus a certain kind Zeugmatis of Zeugma per adverbia by adverbs: ut as for example, Cubas ubi ego, Cubas thou liest ubi ego where I lie.

The example applied

*In this example Zeugma is made by the adverb ubi.*

Coenas quando nos. Coenas thou suppest quando when nos we [coenamus sup.]

The other example applied.

*In this example Zeugma is made by the adverb quando.*

Another kind of Zeugma of speaking, and not of construction.

Quando whenas verbum the verb [or the adjective] reducitur is reduced ad duo supposita unto two [or more nominative cases [or substantives] & convenit and agreeth cum utroq; with the m both, est it is Zeugma locutionis of speaking [ut dicunt as they say] non constructionis and not of construction, ut as for Example, Joannes fuit piscator & Petrus. Joannes fuit was Piscator a Fisher & Petrus and Peter.

*Here the Verb indifferently agreeth with both the nominative cases, being both the third Person.*

From whence the figure Zeugma is named or derived.

Zeugma autem and [the figure] Zeugma dicitur is named [or called] quasi copulatum as if you would say coupled [or yoked] à Græco verbo of the Greek Verb

Zeugma {  
Locutionis.  
Constructionis.

## O F F I G U R E S.

Verb Ζεύω Zeugnoo vel or Ζεύω Zeugnum  
quod est *which signifyeth copulo I couple or yoke.*

**Synthesis (the figure) Synthesis.**

**S**ynthesis [the figure] Synthesis, est oratio *is a sentence congrua agreeing sensu in the sense or meaning non voce not in voice or word, ut Virgilius as Virgil, Pars in frustra secant.*

*Pars part of them secant cut it in frustra into pieces. Gens armati a people arm'd.*

*Here are two Examples.*

**The applying of the first Example.**

*In the first Example, pars the singular number, referred unto the Verb secant of the plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but agreeth in sense and meaning, as is set down in this rule.*

**The second example applied.**

*In the second example, Gens armati, this word Gens the feminine gender and singular number, referred to the Participle adjective armati the masculine gender and plural number, disagreeeth in word, but agreeth in sense and meaning, as is here set down.*

**Three sorts of Synthesis.**

Synthesis autem and [the figure] Synthesis fit is made  
nunc sometimes in genere in gender tantum only, idq;  
and that aut either causa for the cause discernendi  
sexus to discern the sex, that is. the male from the fe-  
male: ut as for example, Anser foeta a brood goose.  
Elephantus grvida an Elephant great with young.

I.  
In Gender,  
and that in  
two respects  
I.  
To discern  
the Sex.

## DE FIGURIS.

*In the first to discern the Goose from the Gander.*

*In the second to discern the female Elephant from the male.*

1. For Under-  
standing sake Aut or else gratia for the cause of supplementi understanding: ut as for example, Præneste sub ipsa under Præneste it self: urbe the word urbe the City sub-auditur is understood.

2. In number. Centauro in magna in the great Centaurus, navi the word navi the ship subintelligitur is understood. Nunc another while in numero in number tantum only: ut as for example, turba ruunt a company rush-  
eth in.

*Here Turba is the singular number, and ruunt the plural number.*

*Aperite aliquis ostium, Some body open the door.*

*Aliquis here is the singular number, and the Verb aperite the plural number.*

3. Both in gen-  
der and number. Nunc vero and sometime in genere in gender & numero and number simul together: ut as for example, Pars merſi tenuere ratem. Pars part of them merſi ready to be drowned tenuere laid hold ratem on the ship

*Virg. Hæc manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi. Hæc manus this hand passi having suffered vulnera wounds pugnando in fighting ob patriam for my Country.*

*The applying of the first example unto the rule.*

*In the first of the two former Examples the nominative case and substantive pars of the singular number and feminine gender refer*

## OF FIGURES.

referred unto the Verb *tenuere* of the plural number, and unto the Participle adjective *mersi* of the masculine gender and plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but agreeeth in sense, as in this figure *Synthesis* the example uses to do.

The applying of the second example  
to the Rule.

In the second example, *Hæc manus ob atriam pugnando vulnera passi, manus* the substantive of the singular number and feminine gender referred to the participle adjective *passi* of the plural number and masculine gender agreeeth not in word, but agreeeth well enough in meaning, as the examples in this figure *Synthesis* are wont for to do.

The derivation of the Figure *Synthesis*.

*Dicitur autem Synthesis nomen [this figure] Synthesis* named or derived à σύν of the Greek Preposition *syn* quod est *con*, which signifies *con*, & σύν and the word *thesis*, *positio* a position, quia because est it is *compositio* a composition, id est that is to say, *constructio* a construction *tacta* made *gratiâ* *significationis* for signification sake.

*Antiptosis ( the figure ) Antiptosis.*

*Antiptosis [the figure] Antiptosis*, ab ἀντί of the *Antiptosis*. Greek Preposition *anti*, quod est *pro* which signifies

*pro* for & πῶς and *Ptoxis* casus case, est is positio putting casus of a case *pro casu* for a case, idque and interdum sometime non inveniuntur nor without

ele-



## DE FIGURIS

1. *elegancy, ut as Virgilius Virgil [hath this example] Urbem quam statuo vestra est. Urbem the City quam statuo which I build vestra est is yours.*

*In this example Urbem the accusative case before the Verb est, instead of the nominative case urbs.*

2. *Terentius Terence. Populo ut placerent, quas fecisset fabulas. Ut thou tabulas the fables or comedies placerent might please populo the people, quas the which fecisset he had made.*

*In this example fabulas the accusative case before the Verb placerent for the nominative case fabulæ.*

3. *Sermonem quem audistis, non est meus. Sermo the speech non est meus is not mine quem the which audistis ye have heard.*

*In this example Sermonem the accusative case, for sermo the nominative case before the Verb est and the Pronoun adjective meus.*

4. *Ejus non venit in mentem, pro id. Ejus non venit that came not in mentem into my mind, pro for [the nominative case] id.*

### An Admonition.

*Quamquam although hic in this place venit [Verb] venit, existimandum est is to be esteemed usurp to be used potius rather impersonaliter impersonally.*

Other examples like the former.

*Aristotelis libri sunt omne genus elegantiae referti pro omnis generis. Aristotelis libri the books of Aristotle sunt referti are stuffed omne genus with all kinds of elegantiae of elegancy: pro for omnis generis.*

*Sic so id genus of that sort, quod genus of what sort, pro for ejus generis, cujus generis, &c. and like.*



## OF FIGURES.

*Idne estis authores mihi? pro ejus. Estis ne are*  
*Authors Authors mihi unto me id of that? pro*  
*as for ejus.*

### An harder Antiptosis.

*Interdum sometime fit there is male durior Antip-* The nomina-  
*sis an harder Antiptosis: ut as for example, Salve* tive for the  
*omnium parens patriæ appellate. Salve God* vocative.  
*thee appellate called parens the Father patriæ of*  
*Country primus omnium first of all, pro prime*  
*prime.*

*Habuit duos gladios, quibus altero te occisurum* The ablative  
*minatur, altero villicum, pro quorum altero. Habuit* case for the  
*had duos gladios two swords, quibus altero with* Genitive.  
*one of the which minatur she threatneth [supple se]*  
*she occisurum will kill te thee, altero with the*  
*er villicum, thy farmer, pro for quorum altero.*

*But in this example there is yet a greater*  
*difficulty or hardness, namely, how the par-*  
*ticiple adjective occisurum (as it seemeth, Questions*  
*hitherto hath of many been wrongfully*  
*being the masculine gender, can agree*  
*with the accusative case se, understood and*  
*known of the woman Cæsina the feminine*  
*gender.*

*The true answer is, that the word occisu-* The answer,  
*is not here a Participle adjective, but* and worth  
*future tense of the infinitive mood of the* the noting.  
*occido, either taken by it self alone, or*  
*referred to the infinitive mood esse, un-*  
*stood thus, occisurum esse. The which*  
*of speaking seeming harsh and strange*  
*at*

## DE FIGURIS.

*at the first, I have cleared with many Examples in my Book of Grammar-disputation to be had among the Stationers.*

### Synecdoche (the figure) Synecdoche.

Synecdoche.

**S**ynecdoche (the figure) Synecdoche est is cum when as that quod partis est the which apperteth but to some one part, attribuitur is attributed to the whole: ut as for example, *Æthiops an Ethiopian albus white dentes as touching his teeth. Hic albus white quod the which convenit agreeth solis duntaxat unto the teeth only, attribuitur is attributed to Æthiopi unto the whole Ethiopian, or black Man.*

The example applied.

Nota a note.

Per Synecdochen by [this figure] Synecdoche omnia nomina adjectiva all noun adjectives significantia significans aliquam proprietatem some propriety item also verba passiva verbs passives & neutralia neuters significantia significans aliquam passionem some suffering possunt regere may govern accusativum an accusative case, vel ablativum or an ablative case significantem significans locum the place in quo in which proprietas the property aut passio or the passion or suffering est is, ut as for example, *æger pedibus sick or lame in his feet.*

Examples.

1.

*Saucius frontem wounded in his forehead, vel ferite or by fronte the ablative case.*

3.

*Doleo caput, vel capite Doleo I have a pain in my head, vel capite or by capite the ablative case.*

4.

*Redimitus tempora lauro. Redimitus tempore having his head crowned laura with a garland of laurel.*

5.

*Truncatus membra bipenni. Truncatus membris having his members struck off bipenni with a battle-axe.*

## OF FIGURES.

*Effusas laniata comas, contusaque pectus. Laniata*  
*comas rending her hair effusas hanging over her shoul-*  
*ers, contusaque and striking pectus her breast.*

*Nam illæ for these sunt Græcæ Phrasæ are Greek* Greek  
*Phrasæ or kinds of speaking. Excepto quod non si-* Phrasæ.  
*mul esses, cætera lætus. Excepto excepting quod* Examples.  
*tu non esses you were not simul together with us,* 1.  
*tuus merry cætera in other respects.*

*Cætera similis uno differunt. Similis being like* 2.  
*cætera touching other points differunt they differ uno*  
*quoque punto.*

Whereof the figure Synecdoche is  
 derived.

*Dicitur autem Synecdoche now the [figure] Synec-*  
*doche is named or derived a συν sun, of the Greek pre-*  
*fixion συν sun, quod est which significeth con to-*  
*gether & and ἐνδέχομαι echdecomai suscipio I take:*  
*id est namely quod for that totum the whole ca-*  
*usa is taken cum sua parte with his part.*

To the Reader.

*Si cui libet if any man list pernoscere to know* In his Book  
*thoroughly elegantias the elegancies figuratæ Con-* of Figures.  
*structionis of figured construction, legat let him read*  
*domini Linacrum Thomas Linacre differentem eru-*  
*ditè discoursing learnedly, dilucidè plainly & copiosè*  
*de Eclipsi of Eclipsis, Pleonasmō Pleo-*  
*nasmo & and Enallage of the Enallage, deque aliis*  
*figuris and of the other figures.*

FINIS.

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To the Reader

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